

SPORTS

Anatoly Gantvarg wins through

Anatoly Gantvarg beat Rob Clerck of Holland 21-19 to win his fourth world Polish dognight title. He drew the last (20th) game of a match played in several Dutch cities and which he had won ahead of schedule.

At a ceremony after his victory Gantvarg was warmly congratulated by the Soviet Ambassador to the Netherlands, A. Blaev, member of the Dutch Government, local authorities and sports figures.



Anatoly Gantvarg and Rob Clerck at the dognight board. Photo AP-TASS

KASPAROV TAKES TIME-OUT

Bojidar Kavčić, member of the FIDE executive committee, and chairman of the rules committee, international judge and special JANJUG agency correspondent, shares his impressions of the world chess title match with an MNI correspondent:

I was convinced that prior to the 18th game on October 19 the challenger would take his second time-out. Even though he was leading at the time, his advantage was rather marginal. For the defending champion needed just a win to get ahead, as a drawn match would preserve the title for him — and he plays White in the next game.

Kasparov understands better than anyone else that Karpov will try to deprive him of the opportunity to get accustomed to the leader part, in a word,



A scene from the women's match between Skif Club of the Moscow Physical Training Institute and Kolos of Novosibirsk. Though the students won 4-1, Kolos have nothing to lose: they have won the championship ahead of time. Photo by Sergei Proskurov

DRUZHBA (FRIENDSHIP) CLUB

Some of the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow last summer were students of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University who attended rallies, discussions, debates and sports programmes. They took part in the exciting Festival Miles races (pictured in one of the after-sport friendly matches in different athlete's games).

Their participation in the athletic programme of the Festival was not only confined to the contest. They have displayed a number of items and athletic attributes of their sporting club, "Druzhba", at the exhibition,

It has won the University a diploma and several medals.

Taking into account the interest shown in the exhibition by visitors Lumumba's display has been extended till mid-November.

Viktor SOKOLOV

Photo by Yevgeny Yeryomin

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

Challenger tournament on

Artur Yusupov of the USSR is leading the standings at a chess challenger world title tournament at Montpellier, France. His resumed game with Oleg Balyavsky was drawn and he has four points from six rounds.

Vasily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal, both of the USSR, drew their adjourned games respectively with Yasser Saeed from Libya and Nigel Short of Britain and caught up with Lajos Portisch of Hungary at 3.5 points each.

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Rugby championship underway

A game between Romania and the USSR in Bucharest started off the 22nd European rugby championship. The hosts, two-time continental titleholders, did all they could to win back that year and a defeat by the USSR in Kiev, which stripped them of medals and gave the USSR their first ever second place. This year Romania led throughout to win 16-12.

The USSR's bad showing in this new international Amateuer Rugby Federation Cup could be explained to some extent by a protracted national championship which gave national players no time to heal fit and heal their injuries prior to the championship. The team was clearly not up to the match.

Next the USSR will take on

Italy, last year's bronze medalists, in Moscow on Nov. 11. Curiously enough, the Italians have great confidence in the Moscow audience and even on pitches with a bit of snow on them. So the USSR must surely hope for a lot of pleasure. The rest of the first-round games are due next May.

Shortly before the kick-off, Tunisia beat Spain 12-9 in an elimination game, on a second ground in France to win the sixth spot in the European championship. Other finalists are France and Portugal.

A feature of the current championship is that, for the first time, it will be held in stages over two seasons and will end only in the spring of 1987.

Next the USSR will take on

Alexander BUTSEV

of the Warsaw

Political Consultative Assembly which has just ended, provides convincing

that the allied socialist

countries will continue to

work together on the international stage, to pursue a

common line. They

will yield to the imperialist

and strength to allow

the United States and NATO to

imperialist and strategic

interests.

On Wednesday five Soviet

clubs will continue in the European Cup, Spartak, Dinamo and Chernomorets play in the UEFA Cup; Kvet Dynamo in the Winners Cup, and Zetit in the Champions Cup.



Price 5 kopeks

Leaders break away

Kiev Dynamo beat Moscow Spartak 2-1 in the latest national football championship round thus increasing their lead from the opponents by five points and totalling 18 wins to date.

Dnepr drew with Tbilisi 1-1 in an away game and are now in second place. The team surely badly missed their top striker Oleg Prokhorov, who is also the national top scorer with 27 goals. He is far ahead of other rivals fighting for a "Trud" newspaper prize awarded to the top scorer. The closest rivals are Svetlana Jakubauskas (Zalgiris), Sergei Rodionov (Spartak) and Oleg Taras (Dnepr), who are level at 12 goals each.

A total of 27 goals were scored in the nine matches of the round, with 18 scored by the hosts. Four games were drawn while the hosts won three.

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Biathlonists specify rules

How could novelties in shooting techniques be correlated with biathlon? A member of the International Committee of the International Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union Zdenek Kral of Czechoslovakia, told a "Czechoslovak Sport" correspondent about specifications in the event's rules.

In early July, he said, he decided at a meeting at La Serte in the French Alps that shooting style could be used without modifications in the 1985-1986 season. We see it as progress in this technique.

Asked if the decision was final, he said:

Further development of our sport prior to the 1988 Winter Olympics will be decided by the Union congress to be held in February 1986, in Holmenkollen, Norway. But we think our proposal will be backed. The problem of control is very important in biathlon. If we introduce the new technique, it would have to increase control over the course many times over.

That is why the Soviet Union has counter-argued the "star wars" doctrine with a "star peace" and lasting peace on Earth.

The Soviet Union is proposing:

A world without outer space weapons;

The arms race which is inexorably pushing mankind towards the brink of an abyss, has placed a rather heavy burden on mankind's shoulders. It is our duty to stop this, reverse this movement and prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space.

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The right to security is a universal right, stressed E. A. Shevardnadze. The Soviet Union does not separate its own security from the security of other states. We are resolute in our view that peace should be secured for all peoples, as required by the United Nations Charter.

The USSR Foreign Minister then read M. S. Gorbachev's message to the UN General Secretary and delegates to the jubilee meeting.

As never before, it is necessary to declare openly and for all to hear, stressed the message, that the main objective, underlined in the UN Charter, has not been attained yet as no guarantees of lasting peace have been created so far. As never before, joint efforts are yet to be made by states and peoples in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster.

In another development, a meeting has been held in Warsaw by public representatives with the participation of members of the Association of the United Nations in the USSR to mark the 40th anniversary of the UN.

16-year-old Stanislav Smirnov (left), a second-year student of the Moscow Conservatoire, was in a brilliant solo at the 11th International Frederic Chopin piano contest in Warsaw. During three weeks 124 budding performers from 33 countries played works by the great Polish composer in Warsaw's best concert halls.

Club, an influential international organization.

The Soviet Union is persistently looking for ways to end the arms race and bring about disarmament. It is in this context that it approaches the problem of international trade in conventional arms and attempted to work out political, legal, military and technical yardsticks to evaluate whether it was permissible or otherwise to sell or ship arms as well as the possibility of involving other suppliers and studying the chances of introducing extra restriction for individual regions.

Yet at the December 1978 round, when possible approaches to solving the problem took shape, the US critically shifted towards more emphasis on a "regional approach" prohibiting any discussion of areas accounting for most of US arms shipments. Later it unilaterally suspended the talks.

No change occurred in the US position at the September 1979 round of talks.

The Soviet Union is not in the lead for lack of progress on the matter, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed. The Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states on January 1, 1983, underscored the need to resume talks on limiting sales and shipments of conventional arms.

But the US would not go in for it. The July 8, 1982, presidential directive overtly states that the US regards conventional arms supplies as an important element of its global defence system and an essential element in its foreign policy.

The Soviet Union advocates limiting international sales and shipments of conventional weapons, a resumption of the appropriate Soviet-American talks and progress on such talks. We do not object to other states joining us in considering this vital issue, the Soviet leader said.

FACTS and EVENTS

Washington is pressuring Britain to withdraw from UNESCO. According to the newspaper "Newsday", the US Secretary of State George Shultz has sent a letter to the British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, expressing the hope that the Thatcher government will take a final decision on Britain's membership of the organization.

In Israel the purchasing power of wages and salaries of government employees has dropped by 31 per cent over the past year.

(Continued on page 2)

APPLAUSE FOR SOVIET PIANIST

A black and white photograph of a piano concert with a pianist and an audience.

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MIKHAIL GORBACHOV VISITS BULGARIA

(Continued from page 1)

and visited a scientific and industrial engineering complex in Sofia.

The socialist countries have confirmed that they approach the problem of war and peace with full responsibility and in a constructive spirit, Mr. Gorbachov said. We are fully confident that it is possible to stop the sliding into the abyss of a nuclear clash.

We propose very simple and clear things: to reduce by half the corresponding nuclear armaments at the disposal of the Soviet Union and the United States, to shut the door leading to deployment of space weapons, and to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Without playing down the importance of other issues, I would like to say that this is, first and foremost, the concern of our proposals.

On the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, Mikhail Gorbachov emphasized:

There is now, one may say, a unique chance to reach a mutually acceptable accord which nations are looking forward to. Hopefully, the US administration will make good use of it and show a responsible attitude. Touching on the progress of the socialist nations, the Soviet leader noted that the high de-

RUSSIA-ARGENTINA: 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Buenos Aires. There are fine prospects for further fruitful development of Argentine-Soviet relations for the benefit of the peoples of both nations, stressed Argentine foreign minister Dario Cepeda in a recent press interview on the occasion of the centenary of diplomatic relations between Russia and Argentina.

He further noted that bilateral cooperation embraced not only trade but also science, culture and sports. Argentina did not join trade "sanctions" introduced by the USSR in January 1980, and this

development levels of their economies and scientific and technological progress necessitate further expansion of cooperation among the fraternal nations. Development of advanced technologies is impossible without pooling material and intellectual resources and without their efficient organisation. In short, a nation can do this on the necessary scale single-handed or, at least, might lose in terms of time, which is the decisive factor now. Thus collective efforts are vital, with due account taken of their correct and competent distribution, of the experience and potential of each country. The emphasis is on specialization and cooperation.

M. Gorbachov summed up his talks and meetings in Bulgaria thus: Soviet-Bulgarian relations continue to advance in all areas. The ever closer contacts between our parties based on common ideals and goals, the key interests of our peoples, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will further serve as a sound guarantee of the unbreakable nature of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

During the visit the two countries signed an intergovernmental agreement setting up joint Soviet-Bulgarian research and production associations in the field of machine-tool industry.



Lehet cumber...

FACTS and EVENTS

Official spokesman for the Greek Government Lefellos has described the withdrawal of the American nuclear ammunition from Northern Greece as the first stop on the road towards ridding the country of nuclear weapons. Referring to a recent speech of the Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, the spokesman said that the weapons being removed will not be either upgraded or replaced.

The firm resolve of the New Zealand Government not to allow American nuclear-carrying warships into the country's ports has been reaffirmed at a press conference at the UN Headquarters by the country's Prime Minister, David Lange. He stressed that such a policy represents the complete expression of the will of the country's people, political parties and public organizations.

ON THE INDIAN PLANE DISASTER

British Fresh evidence has emerged to show that the crash of the Indian Boeing 747 airliner in the Irish coast in June this year was caused by a time bomb on board. Traces of intense fire have been detected on a fragment of the fuselage by the commission investigating the crash which killed 329 people. The numerous stains detected singed into the piece of metal from the fuselage found not far from the shore. According to the PTI news agency, after thorough examination experts concluded that the liner disintegrated in the air following a heavy explosion on board. Experts believe that such a fire could only be set by an explosion.

It was earlier established that this act of sabotage had been planned by a group of militants of the US-based separatist organizations advocating secession of Punjab state from India and pledged itself to this effect by

White Book PILORIES ZIONISM

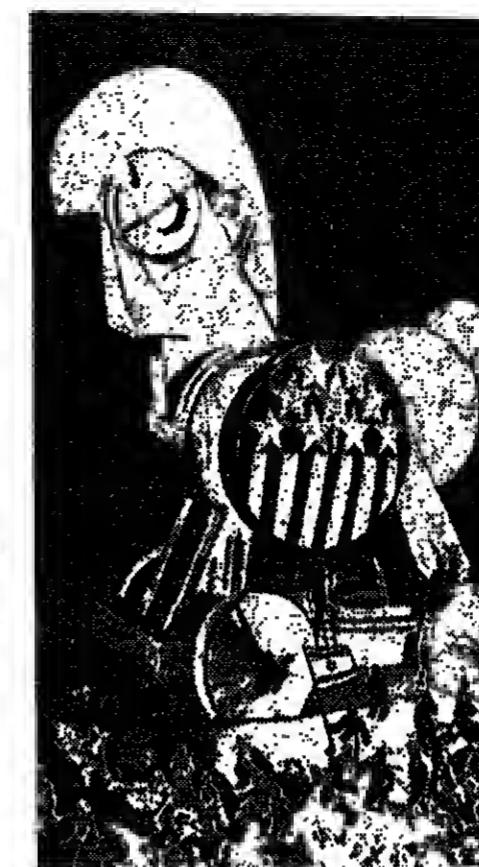
Progress Publishers of Moscow recently organized a readers' conference to discuss the White Book, a publication exposing the criminal acts of imperial Zionism and its subversive activities against the Angolan people. M. Kandil of Egypt, chairman of the UN commission reviewing the damage caused to Angola by the South African aggression, told a press conference here.

Members of our delegation saw for themselves the sufferings brought to Angolans by the undiscerned and unscrupulous apartheid regime. We visited several Angolan provinces attacked by the aggressor and met government members and eyewitnesses to the events — soldiers of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola and refugees.

Pretoria, he further said, should fully compensate Angola for the damage done to it and the UN Security Council has the power to see to this.

He denied allegations by South African and Western propaganda that Angola is the scene of a "civil war". There is no domestic conflict there, he stressed, except the South African aggression, while the UNITA grouping is independent from the aggressor.

Pretoria, he further said,



Imperialism's Trojan horse.

An illustration from the White Book

rehearsing echoes the specific facts, tales and events from the White Book.

The speakers also described actions taken by staff members of the American Embassy in Moscow who used their visit to a synagogue for unseemly purposes.

They speakers noted that the policies the Zionists resort to in order to persuade Jews to leave the Soviet Union have been a failure. An absolute majority of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality resolutely reject the provocative appeals from the Zionists.

Science and technology

TALKING DEVICE

Electric resistance is measured by devices of fairly conventional design and ostensibly nothing new could be invented in this area of electric engineering. Yet Finnish specialists have realized this idea by designing an instrument which "talks" or rather "sing" out its measurements. The tone it emits indicates the magnitude of resistance. The new device has turned out to be very convenient for checking complex electric circuits. For instance, a telephone exchange technician does not have to keep a close check on the pointer's movement, for a sound signal will report any malfunction.

LASER-DETECTIVE

The Japanese Kawasaki Seisaku company has designed a portable unit that uses laser beam to read fingerprints. It fits in a small suitcase and weighs around 50 kilos complete with batteries and a TV screen. The device can scan fingerprints left on surfaces like metal, glass, paper and others.

Crisis hits European shipbuilding

Helsinki. West European shipbuilding industries have been hit by a severe crisis. Since 1975 the number of people employed in shipbuilding in the EEC countries has dropped almost by half from 295 thousand to 130 thousand.

The crisis has hit particularly hard shipbuilding firms in Norway, Sweden and West Germany. In Norway, the number of employees at shipyards has reduced from 17,400 to 2,720, in Sweden from 31,500 to 7,000.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ITALY: AMERICAN ALLY OR ANOTHER 'BANANA REPUBLIC'?

The interception of the Egyptian airliner and subsequent detention of four Palestinians on board has caused uneasiness among certain circles of the American public: at last the United States has ceased being a weak and helpless giant unable to react to the pricking and bites of its enemies. This reaction will be undrawn but for the parturient imperial and chauvinist context of this unbridled rapture, writes the newspaper ZVEZDA. The underlying sentiment is that the United States can do whatever it pleases and can flout international law and the sovereign rights of other states. In their cowboy enthusiasm, the "good guys" from Washington, for the umpteenth time, have forgotten about good manners indispensable even in relations with allies. When two years ago the Reagan administration piracy seized Grenada, it actually forgot that the tiny state formally belongs to the Commonwealth, one of whose members is its only "Great Britain".

Now that many details have emerged concerning the interception of the Egyptian airliner, it has also become clear that in place of close cooperation between Washington and Rome an act of direct and uncompromising encroachment on Italy's sovereignty has been committed by the United States which must have taken into account another "banana republic" in its backyard.

LONDON IN ISOLATION

Commenting on a recent Commonwealth summit on the Bahamas, PRAVDA writes that it was dominated by discussions of ways to end apartheid in South Africa and urgently grant independence to Namibia. Characteristically, British "human rights" fighters showed their true colours as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was in fact the only one opposed to mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

London sought to justify its position with arguments from Washington's propaganda arsenal, claiming that an economic and trade boycott could damage neighbouring African nations and that sanctions would primarily hit the working population, i.e. the black people. Both arguments hold no water, for the ironing states — South Africa's neighbours — suffer much more from military provocations by the racists whose crimes go unpunished. As far as the second "argument", Washington and London, for some particular reason, choose to forget about working people when introducing sanctions against Nicaragua or Poland.

DEBT TRAP

The current economic policies adopted by Western industrialized countries have denied many "third world" countries practical chances to pay off their debts, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In one instance alone, in 1984 the Latin American countries exported goods to the tune of 95 thousand million dollars, carrying them as much as four years ago, when the volume of these exports was much smaller. In this situation hardly any country in Latin America can pay off its debts. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund demands that they should lift their tariff barriers to goods from the United States and other Western countries and join the "competition". However, this sort of competition is between a giant and a lion. It is clear that it will speed up the destruction of the national economies in the region and lead to their enslavement both economically and politically by imperialism.

Avoids the airings of developing nations, the Soviet Union proposed long ago that military budgets should be cut and that some of the money thus released be used to assist these countries to develop their economies.

ADDITIONAL MILLIONS FOR UNDECLARED WAR

The undeclared war against Afghanistan is assuming greater dimensions. Masterminded by the United States, it is carried out by the most horrid methods, the newspaper KRAYNAYA ZVEZDA writes. Between 1980 and 1985, according to the American press itself, Washington allocated over 100 million dollars every year for the purpose. In 1984 it was 125 million dollars and in 1985-280 million.

But in practice American humanitarians exceed by far the mentioned figures since the bulk of the aid goes through secret channels. It has recently become known, for instance, that the US Congress allocated from the budget's secret funds another 300 million dollars for bandit formations of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Apart from direct armed interference, imperialist circles, spearheaded by Washington, use in the undeclared war against the Afghan people ideological aggression which has the vivid character of psychological war. The total volume of anti-Afghan propaganda in different languages of the peoples of the country amounts to 90 hours per day and is conducted by more than 50 foreign radio stations.

OF INTEREST

Coughing parrot

Museum of bells

An American newspaper recently told its readers a highly instructive story. After reading it many smokers began to think seriously about their health. A man brought his parrot to a veterinarian in Houston (Texas) complaining that his pet was coughing all the time. After a short examination the doctor said the bird was absolutely alright, adding that it was splendidly healthy, including the cough of the lady who was a chain-smoker on its nerves. Quit smoking, he urged, and the parrot will stop coughing at once.

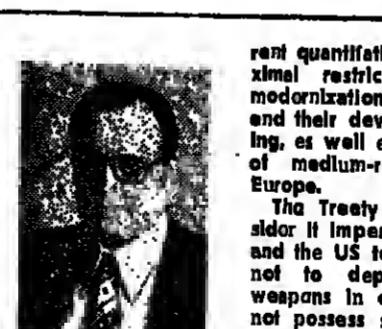
VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

An example of contemporary global approach

There is good news from Warsaw. The Warsaw Treaty Organization is stepping up constructive efforts in support of peace and detente. At a crucial historical moment, when civilization has approached a point of which the situation would turn irreversibly fatal, the military and political defensive alliance of socialist countries has shown a sober and constructive attitude to world problems. A Treaty Statement, open from urging a new approach in a century of nuclear missiles, is setting an example of a global conception of ways to solve the key issue facing mankind — disarmament.

By tradition, every document from the Treaty's supreme body, the Political Consultative Committee, offers new proposals both to Western countries in the



peal of the Socialist International, the Delhi Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty nations, statements on anti-war movements and aspirations of state and public figures.

An important element of the Warsaw Treaty's global approach is clearly reflected in its title — Removing the Nuclear Threat and Achieving a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs — have a definite optimistic connotation.

As I see it, the first paragraphs of the Statement are the best. In the first place, the participants in the forthcoming Soviet-American Summit in Geneva of a wide-ranging programme of action in the sphere of disarmament, The Warsaw Treaty nations believe that it is quite possible to revert to defeat and extend it to all spheres of international relations. It is possible to switch to reliable security and cooperation.

Studying the Statement, one comes to the conclusion that some of its parts and demands echo those of the Vienna Ap-

peal of the Socialist International, the Delhi Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty nations, though clearly directed at the forthcoming USSR-US Geneva Summit, primarily at global scale to make the world a safer place to live in.

The general peace thrust of the Statement made by the Warsaw Treaty Organization is obvious. It's new proposals and earlier initiatives of East-West relations, to suspend the development, testing and deployment of strategic space weapons, including anti-satellite ones and freeze the existing nuclear arms of the cur-

rent quantitative levels with maximal restrictions on their modernization, simultaneously and their development and testing, as well as stop deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Treaty nations also consider it imperative for the USSR and the US to mutually pledge not to deploy any nuclear weapons in countries which do not possess such weapons, to build up arsenals of nuclear weapons or replace existing ones with advanced versions. It was further suggested that the USSR and the US undertake not to develop or manufacture new types of conventional arms comparable, by their destructive potential, to mass destruction weapons.

The authors, who have summed up one year's extensive study, state that among the national minorities death rate is higher than among White Americans, and that cancer cases among Black populations are among 25 per cent higher than among White Americans.

A Black American woman, for instance, is ten times more likely to die of high blood pressure than a White fellow-citizen. Black women suffer from cardiovascular diseases twice as often as White American women.

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The general peace thrust of the Statement made by the Warsaw Treaty Organization is obvious. It's new proposals and earlier initiatives of East-West relations, to suspend the development, testing and deployment of strategic space weapons, including anti-satellite ones and freeze the existing nuclear arms of the cur-

rent quantitative levels with maximal restrictions on their modernization, simultaneously and their development and testing, as well as stop deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Treaty nations also consider it imperative for the USSR and the US to mutually pledge not to deploy any nuclear weapons in countries which do not possess such weapons, to build up arsenals of nuclear weapons or replace existing ones with advanced versions. It was further suggested that the USSR and the US undertake not to develop or manufacture new types of conventional arms comparable, by their destructive potential, to mass destruction weapons.

The authors, who have summed up one year's extensive study, state that among the national minorities death rate is higher than among White Americans, and that cancer cases among Black populations are among 25 per cent higher than among White Americans.

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Round the Soviet Union

THE REMAINS OF THE TALLEST AND LARGEST MAMMAL IN DRICOHERIUM (HORNLESS RHINOCEROS) WERE DISCOVERED UNDER A 40-METRE LAYER OF ROCKS IN THE ZHAIRESKY MINE IN SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN. Experts estimate that the five-metre giant lived 30,000,000-35,000,000 years ago. Granite rocks with clear imprints of leaves, dating back to the same period, were also found. The findings will be pieced in this Asian republic's natural museum which has 4,000 exhibits relating the abundance of ancient flora and fauna.

MANUFACTURE OF EX-
PERIMENTAL SAMPLES OF T-142 TRACTORS HAS BEGUN AT THE LIPESTSK TRACTOR WORKS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. The new machine, the production of which will start during the Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan period [1986-1990] has been designed specially for beetroot cultivation. It has large diameter front wheels and other special features which enhance its use in sugar-beet plantations.

AN ANCIENT BELL FROM THE POST STAGE COACH IS DISPLAYED SIDE BY SIDE WITH MODERN TELEPRINTER AT AN EXTENSIVE EXHIBITION IN URAL'S ONLY COMMUNICATIONS MUSEUM. It has been opened in the town of Lysva which this year celebrates its bicentennial.

Using heat from Earth's bowels

In the current five-year period (1981-85) the Soviet economy has used 260 million cubic metres of hot underground water, which is equivalent to more than 2.5 million tonnes of conventional fuel.

Geothermal springs are used for heating dwellings and greenhouses, and for treating certain diseases. But so far only one experimental geothermal electric

300 singing girls

Three hundred girls aged between 6 and 27 sing in the Vilnius Liepalius (Lime-tree) choir. Choral similar to Liepalius are quite common in the Baltic republics because this land is traditionally known for choir singing. The Baltic republics have even special fields for singing where simultaneously during festivals schools in the republic have their own choirs and thousands of children sing at children's music schools.

At the beginning of September six or seven-year-olds who wish to sing at Liepalius apply to the radio studio palace of culture. The authorities try to accept all; how could they deny admission to those little ones who wish to learn music and art?

The girls always have put at their disposal rooms for lessons, musical instruments, costumes and pay for their tuition. Besides choir singing, the girls are taught to play musical instruments, cello, violin and learn the theory of music.

The choir has varied repertoire, including songs, musical masterpieces, and the cantata by French composer Debussy, as well as Bach's music. Together with the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra the choir performs masterpieces of world music, notably works by Mozart, Vivaldi and Mendelssohn.

The choir has its own museum which preserves numerous billboards, discs and photographs taken

during their performances at factories and collective farms of the republic, during tours of the country and abroad. One of the photos (taken in 1978) shows a group of girls in national costumes against the background of palm-trees in Cuba, during the youth festival. The older group of the choir took part in the cultural programme of the world youth forum held this summer in Moscow.

The truck's full consumption is 10.5 litres per 100 kilometres.

The basic KIAZ model is a

A NEW AUTOMOBILE FAMILY

Construction of an automobile assembly plant has begun near Kirovabad in Soviet Azerbaijan (a Transcaucasian republic). Scheduled for completion in 1990, it will produce the USSR's first light KIAZ duty trucks, thus opening a new chapter in the Soviet car industry.

The basic KIAZ model is a diesel-powered truck with an all metal body and a freight capacity of one and a half tonnes. It is designed mainly for urban and suburban haulage of different kinds of foodstuffs and goods. Refrigerated and isothermal body trucks are to appear in the future, too. The car will also have several models to be used as work trucks and minibuses with seating capacities of 14 to 18 persons.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

CHINGHIZ AITMATOV

Chinghiz Aitmatov is an author widely read and highly respected in the Soviet Union. His stories, "Family", "Farewell, Gyzary!", "The White Steamer", and the novel "A Day Longer Than a Century", have been translated into 80 Soviet and foreign languages. He has been awarded the Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR and is a Member of the European Academy of Arts and Literature.

Q: How did you become a writer?

A: I think that the idea of writing stemmed from my life in it and the amazingly dynamic and tempestuous period of history through which we are passing.

When I began a new work I feel like holding the pen for the first time. Neither titles nor plots will help in such cases because such new work is new. One thing remains stable: before beginning a story or a novel I must know its finale. Until there is a finale I never get down to writing.

Q: The theme of love holds an important place in your works. Why?

A: Because I believe it's the essence of life. I think in general that all my books are books about love. Love is necessary for sustaining everything noble in life, so that people remain kind and just and peaceful. Love, however, is not enough. It is necessary to fight for kindness, justice and common sense.

Q: As a rule, your main heroes are hard-working people.



As you say, they have hard-working souls. What does this mean?

A: I think that a hard-working soul implies an eternal fight for justice. The notion of justice must forever disturb our hearts and minds. Much depends upon uprightness and education. It is necessary to develop the urge to fight persistently for justice, and feel restless. This restlessness is great and I call upon all my readers to feel it.

Q: What do you think determines the switch of the Soviet literature to moral and philosophical issues?

A: I think that we have attained a certain level of well-being. Life has become better and easier. It is time to reflect soberly on what pertained in the past, what pertains now, and on what the future will be.

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Armenian performers tour India

Armenian performers will entertain Indian audiences with the centuries-old traditions of the Armenian musical culture, folk songs, dances and folklore. The Armenian Song and Dance Ensemble, the Dance Ensemble

Music competition

The 4th International Music Competition has ended in Geneva. It had the following divisions: solo singing, violin, organ and French horn. Soviet singer Alexander Fedin, who is on probation at the Bolshoi, won 2nd prize. Alexander Gergalov, another Soviet artist, a soloist of the Chelyabinsk Opera and Ballet Theatre, took the 3rd prize. The 1st prize in the piano division was not awarded.

42 players from 25 countries took part. The jury consisted of famous musicians from Switzerland, Austria, FRG, USA, Poland and the USSR. The Soviet Union was represented on the jury by Zara Dolukhanova, Lenin Prize winner and People's Artist of the RPSR.

19th-Century Popular Prints

The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow is the venue for the exhibition "19th-Century Popular Prints". This unusual collection was donated to the museum in 1983 by Sergei Cherezov, artistic director of the Central Puppet Theatre. There is a reason for his interest in popular prints, for his puppet plays, characters, plots and drawing compositions and heroes' characters and ideas were very popular in Russia.

He spent many years building up the collection. On display are over half the prints — prints with scenes from everyday Moscow life and Russian semi-folk prints for "common folk". The latter were done not by anonymous folk masters but semi-professional artists. Also on show are prints dating back to the late 18th and early- and mid-19th centuries done mostly by German and Italian artists.

'MEN AND ALL THE REST'

The popular Georgian actor Vakhtang Kikebidze played several parts simultaneously in the new film, "Men and All the Rest", shot at the Gruzian Studios. An actor and singer, Kikebidze did not just play two male and stooges parts in the film, but he was also a co-scriptwriter and a co-producer. Doing so many jobs in one film is not his first experience. In the film "Bless You, Dear!" the director and the variety and film star is one and the same man — Vakhtang Kikebidze. At the 6th International Biennale of satire and Humour in Gabrovo (Bulgaria) the film was adjudged the best comedy piece.

Kikebidze believes that one can speak with a smile about such serious things as kindness, mutual understanding and friendship. This is what the new film is about. It consists of several parts which are, at first sight, connected by the fact that each takes place in the Caucasus. But all of them have a common essence, while the songs serve as a unifying thread.

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The Soviet composer's piano cycle "Partisan Sketches" is also greatly popular in France. It has been performed many times in both Théâtre and Opéra.

The prints' messages are quite varied and give a clear idea of some aspects of the Russian society of that time.



Q: "An unsuccessful start to name-day celebrations or a meeting with a goat".

Text and photo by Valentin PONKIN

SOVIET WRITERS IN CHINA

A group of Soviet writers — Sergei Mikhalkov, Yevgeny Yevstushenko, Yuliyan Semyonov, and Lev Eidel'man are in China at the invitation of the Union of Chinese Writers.

They have already participated in an artistic seminar in the Chinese capital and held friendly meetings with a number of prominent Chinese writers and translators as well as stu-

dents of Russian language. They exchanged views on the development of modern literature in both countries and what is needed for the future. It is the second commercial exhibition in the USSR. The first exhibition was held in 1981.

Today the Soviet Union purchases from Australia wool, meat, sugar, wheat, alumina, machines and other goods; sells, in turn, to Australia metal-cutting lathes, tractors, refrigerators, chemical products and many other goods.

In the last 20 years the trade turnover between the two countries has grown more than 5 times.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

KOREAN ENSEMBLE IN THE USSR

Many ensembles and groups in various countries perform popular Russian and Soviet songs, like "Over Rolling Fields", "Peddler", "Victory Day", etc. Recently a Korean group performed these tunes in Russia at the Bolshoi Theatre and the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

For the Manavde ensemble from Pyongyang this is their second visit to the USSR. As one of the most popular music and dance groups in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea they first performed in the USSR ten years ago. Over this period they

have visited 50 or so countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Of the total of over three hundred 150 performers are here for the current visit, among them men's and women's ensembles, a children's women's vocal quartet and an instrumental ensemble.

They are performing the national musical

ensemble — kaygyna — and a dance group.

Their repertoire includes Korean folk and contemporary songs, dances and orchestra pieces, as well as Moldavian songs which the artists are now performing in the republic of Kishinev.

Under the minister of culture the total volume of trade increased in 1986 by 50 per cent. This example of Australian business.

Q: What do you think is the goal of literature?

A: It seems to me that literature is called upon to unite people and develop humaneness, tolerance, and mutual respect.

Oleg CHUCHIN

Pushkin and Leo Tolstoy believe in it, too. This is especially important in our time, when the threat of total annihilation of life overcomes our sky.

Literature does not turn life in this or that direction but exercises a tremendous influence on the minds and moods of people. This is why I consider it my supreme duty as an author to instill faith in life and man.

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